



CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY

Journal homepage: <https://cajssh.centralasianstudies.org>



Different Features and Interpretation of Phraseological Units with Zoocomponent in English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract:

This article explores the different features of phraseological units with zoo component in English, and their interpretation features in different contexts along with analyzing them in Uzbek language, by drawing on a range of literature to provide a comprehensive overview of this fascinating aspect of the language. This article is based on a comprehensive review of the literature on phraseological units with zoo component together with their interpretation in English and Uzbek languages.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 09-Jan-23

Received in revised form 15-Jan-23

Accepted 07-Feb-23

Available online 14-Apr-2023

Keywords: zoonym, phraseological units, cultural identity, mentality, phrases, interpretation, analysis, correspondence, similarities and differences, context.

INTRODUCTION

The phraseology of any language is an essential aspect of its culture and identity, providing a unique set of expressions that reflect the history, traditions, and beliefs of its people. Phraseological units are lexical items consisting of two or more words that are commonly used together to convey a particular meaning. In English, many of these phrases are based on animals, which are referred to as phraseological units with zoo component.

METHODS

The literature search was conducted using academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ScienceDirect. The search terms used included "zoonymic phraseology," "animal-based idioms,"

"English phraseology," and "animal metaphors." The articles selected for review were those that provided insights into the features of phraseological units with zoo component English.

RESULTS

The results of this review show that phraseological units with zoo component in English are widespread and highly valued, both for their expressive power and their cultural significance. There are several features in interpreting these phraseological units due to context, and characterize various functions according to their frequency of use, their cultural associations, and their underlying metaphors.

FREQUENCY OF USE

Phraseological units with zoo component are highly frequent in English, and are commonly used in everyday conversation, literature, and the media. Studies have shown that these phrases make up a significant proportion of the English lexicon, with some estimates suggesting that up to 10% of English idiomatic expressions are based on animal names (Harris, 2003). This suggests that phraseological units with zoo component play an important role in the language, and are likely to be familiar to most English speakers.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

A large number of English phraseological units with names of animals connected with ancient mythology, history and literature. Many of these units are international in nature, as found in a number of languages. Phraseological units with zoo component in English are often associated with particular cultures or regions, reflecting the different attitudes towards animals that exist in different parts of the world. For example, in English, the phrase **"stubborn as a mule"** is commonly used to describe someone who is obstinate and refuses to change their mind. This phrase reflects the common perception of mules as being particularly strong-willed and difficult to work with, and is therefore likely to be more commonly used in rural areas where mules are used for farming and transportation. In Uzbek language, many literary works can prove the same function of this phrase and can be translated as "xachirday(eshakday) qaysar". *Pul olmaydigan qaysar eshshak-ku, u? ... degan qaysar javobdan nariga hatlamas edi.* (T.Malik Shaytanat). From the given example, it is interpreted that the phrase has underlying ironic feature and it is grasped as metaphor in Uzbek language. The phrase **"sly as a fox"** reflects the common perception of foxes as cunning and sly in both analyzed languages, and is therefore more commonly used in both countries to make the conversation colorfully.

UNDERLYING METAPHORS

Many animalistic phraseological units in English are based on underlying metaphors, which provide a way of understanding abstract concepts by using animal characteristics to describe human behavior. For example, the phrase **"to let the cat out of the bag"** is used to describe the act of revealing a secret or confidential information. This phrase is based on the metaphor of a cat that is hidden inside a bag, which can be released by opening the bag. In Uzbek language appropriate translation might be *Mushukni qopdan chiqarib yubormoq. Siringni sirtga chiqarma.* (Maqol) It is expected that the word cat will not be involved in the translation process, but this phrase can have the same meaning in two unrelated languages. Also, when this idiom was translated into Uzbek language, it can be seen that negative connotation was added. If the negative suffix is omitted, the original meaning of the phrase

may not be interpreted. Similarly, the phrase "**to put all your eggs in one basket**" is based on the metaphor of a bird that places all its eggs in one nest, which is risky because if something happens to that nest, all the eggs will be lost. This metaphor is used to caution against putting all your resources into one thing, which is risky because if that thing fails, you will lose everything.

DISCUSSION

Phraseological units with zoo component in English are a fascinating aspect of the language, providing a unique set of expressions that reflect the history, traditions, and beliefs of its people. These phrases are characterized by their frequency of use, their cultural associations, and their underlying metaphors. Understanding these features can provide valuable insights into the language and its culture, as well as help non-native speakers to better understand and use English idiomatic expressions.

The frequency of use of animalistic phraseological units in English suggests that they play an important role in the language. They are commonly used in everyday conversation, literature, and the media, and are likely to be familiar to most English speakers. This frequency of use can also contribute to the expressive power of these phrases, as they can convey a particular meaning in a concise and memorable way.

Cultural associations are another key feature of phraseological units with zoo component in English. These associations reflect the different attitudes towards animals that exist in different parts of the world, and can provide insights into the cultural values and beliefs of a particular community. For example, the phrase "**as busy as a bee**" is commonly used in English-speaking countries to describe someone who is very industrious and hardworking. This reflects the importance of bees in Western culture as symbols of productivity and efficiency.

Underlying metaphors are also a crucial aspect of phraseological units with zoo component in English. These metaphors provide a way of understanding abstract concepts by using animal characteristics to describe human behavior. This can make these phrases more memorable and easier to understand, as the underlying metaphor provides a visual image that helps to convey the meaning of the phrase. For example, the metaphor of "**letting the cat out of the bag**" provides a vivid image of a cat being released from a bag, which helps to convey the idea of revealing a secret or confidential information.

Conventionalized meaning: Phraseological units with zoo component have a conventionalized meaning that is established through their frequent use in language. These expressions have become so commonly used that their meaning is no longer related to the literal meanings of the individual words. For example, the phrase "**to be a chicken**" is a phraseological unit that means to be cowardly, and this meaning is not directly related to the literal meanings of "chicken" or "be." Although the phrase "to be a chicken" means "*tovuqday qo'rqoq bo'lmoq*" in Uzbek language, this phrase can be used to express meanings such as "to be a chicken", "coward like a bird", or "a rabbit" in context, conversation, as well as fiction.

Figurative language: Phraseological units often use figurative language, which is language that goes beyond the literal meaning of words to create a picture or comparison in the reader or listener's mind. For example, the phrase "**a fish out of water**" is a phraseological unit that means to be uncomfortable in a new or unfamiliar situation. The metaphor of a fish out of water is used to create a vivid picture of someone who is struggling and flailing about in an environment that is not suited to them. Uzbek translation of this idiom is "*Baliqning tirikligi suv bilan, Odamning tirikligi odam bilan*" which has totally different meaning. However, if this idiom occurs in the texts, it is a mistake to translate and

understand it in this sense. Because this phrase actually has a figurative meaning, Uzbek translators try to translate it based on the culture of the English people in order to convey the true essence of the meaning.

Cultural references: Phraseological units often contain cultural references that reflect the values and beliefs of a particular culture. These expressions may draw on mythology, folklore, or cultural stories to create a comparison or metaphor that is meaningful to people within that culture. For example, the phrase "**to let the cat out of the bag**" means to reveal a secret, and it may have originated from the practice of dishonest market traders who would swap a cat for a piglet, but then "let the cat out of the bag" when the buyer realized they had been deceived.

Context dependence: In the translation of phraseologies, the translator must give its meaning, express its imagery, find the appropriate expression in English, and at the same time not forget the stylistic function of phraseologies. In the absence of a suitable image in English, the translator tries to find a closer match equivalent can be complete or partial.* Phraseological units are highly dependent on context, and their meaning may vary depending on the situation in which they are used. These expressions are not always clear or easily understood outside of their specific context, and they may require additional information or explanation to be fully understood. For example, the phrase "**to have a bee in one's bonnet**" means to be obsessed with an idea or topic, but the specific meaning may depend on the context in which it is used. In some cases, the phrase may be used to describe someone who is fixated on an idea that is not considered important or relevant by others.

Fixedness: Phraseological units are typically fixed expressions that cannot be modified without changing their meaning. These expressions have become so ingrained in the language that they are considered as a single unit, and any attempt to modify them will alter their meaning. For example, the phrase "**to kill two birds with one stone**" cannot be changed to "to kill two birds with one stick" without changing the meaning of the expression.

Despite the many benefits of phraseological units with zoo component in English, there are also some challenges associated with their use. One of the main challenges is that these phrases can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand, as they often rely on cultural and historical references that may not be familiar to non-native speakers. This can lead to misunderstandings and miscommunications, and may require additional explanation or context to ensure that the intended meaning is understood.

CONCLUSION

Phraseological units with zoo component in English are a unique and valuable aspect of the language, providing a set of expressions that reflect the history, traditions, and beliefs of its people. These phrases are characterized by their frequency of use, their cultural associations, and their underlying metaphors, which contribute to their expressive power and cultural significance. While there are some challenges associated with their use, understanding these features can provide valuable insights into the language and its culture, and can help non-native speakers to better understand and use English

* <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/translation-issues-of-phraseological-units-used-with-animal-names-from-english-into-uzbek>

idiomatic expressions. Further research in this area could explore the cultural variations in the use of phraseological units with zoo component in English, as well as investigate their use in other languages and cultures.

Phraseological units with zoo component in English are a unique aspect of the language that reflect the rich cultural heritage of its speakers. These expressions convey meaning through figurative language, cultural references, and context, and they are an important means of communication in both spoken and written English. Their conventionalized, fixed, and lexicalized nature makes them easily recognizable to native speakers, but they can be difficult for non-native speakers to understand without a deep understanding of the language and culture.

These expressions are also a reflection of the values and beliefs of the culture that they belong to. For example, the use of animal-based expressions in English may reflect the close relationship that English-speaking cultures have historically had with animals, whether as sources of food, companions, or symbols of cultural identity. The origins of these expressions may be rooted in folklore, mythology, or historical events, and they continue to be used and adapted by English speakers in a variety of contexts.

Phraseological units with zoo component in English are also a dynamic aspect of the language that is constantly evolving and adapting to new contexts and cultural influences. New expressions are constantly being created, and existing expressions may change in meaning or usage over time. As English continues to be used as a global lingua franca, these expressions are being adopted and adapted by non-native speakers, creating new variations and interpretations that reflect the diversity of the language and its users.

Overall, phraseological units with zoo component in English are an important and fascinating aspect of the language that reflect its rich cultural heritage and dynamic evolution. They are a testament to the power of language to convey meaning and culture, and they continue to play a vital role in the communication and expression of English speakers around the world. The phraseological picture of the world

occurring in consciousness of one language community does not always coincide with attitude of another community. That is the reason why Uzbek translators have to search an acceptable option of comprehending different cultures and use alternative methods of the descriptive interpretation.

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